

Bob Jones Chapter 7
vocabulary

Terms for Quiz 1 Bob Jones Chapter 7

1	theory of evolution	–a composite of ideas involving the philosophy of evolution, the theory of beginnings, and biological evolution.
2	theory of beginnings	– Man’s guesses of how the universe, the earth, and even matter and energy came into being.
3	theory of biological (organic) evolution	–the theory of the beginning of life and the slow process of organisms becoming more complex.
4	philosophy of evolution	–the theory that all things are progressing toward a future perfection.
5	evolutionist	–a person who believes all three theories of evolution: theory of beginnings, theory of biological (organic) evolution, and the philosophy of evolution.
6	creationist	–one who believes the Bible account of creation—the universe, life, and man..
7	scientism	– an exaggerated trust in science; the “worship” of science.
8	theistic evolution	– the interpretation of the Bible according to evolutionary theories. The belief that a person can believe in parts of the evolutionary theory and the Bible—mixing of the two beliefs.
9	long-day theory (day-age theory)	– an interpretation of Genesis that states that each day of the creation week was actually a longtime period. Based on the scripture found in 2nd Peter 3:8 that says, “One day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day.”
10	short-day theory	–an interpretation of Genesis which states that each day of the creation week is a literal 24 hour period. Belief is supported by the phrase “the evening and the morning” which is repeated often in Genesis.
11	gap theory	– an interpretation of the Genesis creation account which states there was a long period of time between Genesis 1:1 and 1:2. Gap theorists believe there was a “first creation” which was destroyed, probably (they say) by the fall of Satan described in Isaiah 14: 12-17. This period (“first creation” and “gap”) may have been thousands, millions, or even billions of years long. The gap theory allowed Christians to accept the evolutionists’ “old earth” yet not detract from the creation account in Genesis. The gap theory does not directly contradict Scripture.
12	canopy theory	–the theory that states that a canopy of water vapor surrounded the earth during the time before the Flood. Because of the thick water vapor layer, a uniformly warm climate with higher humidity existed. This greenhouse effect would make conditions over almost all the earth similar to those in the tropics. These conditions would have been ideal for the many large plants and animals (like dinosaurs and giant insects) that left abundant fossil deposits but are believed to be extinct today.

Terms for Quiz 2 Bob Jones Chapter 7

1	fossil	–any evidence or remains of an organism. A dead body or a footprint can be considered a fossil.
2	fossilization	– the forming of fossils. Some types of fossils and how they were formed include: A) preservation of parts B) preservation of carbon (coal) C) preservation of forms (casts or molds) D) preservation of tracks E) petrification F) freezing
3	deluge	–the Genesis Flood (Genesis 6-8).
4	deluge fossil formation theory	– the belief that most fossils were formed by the Genesis Flood.

5	sedimentation	–the settling out of materials due to the action of water or wind. This accounts for the layers of sedimentary rock which contain most of the fossils and compose most of the topography, or land features, with which we are familiar.
6	human artifact	–things which man must have made such as gold chains or metal objects. These are sometimes found in low fossil layers.
7	apparent age	–a feature of God's creation; man, plants, and animals created in their mature forms; earth created with the appearance of age.
8	phylogenetic tree	–a diagram that demonstrates the supposed stages of evolution. It is a line-up of organisms based on how they are supposedly related in an attempt to show the path that evolution has taken.
9	common ancestor	–a hypothetical organism that supposedly gave rise to two or more types of organisms. Organisms which are alike in some ways must have a common ancestor.
10	missing link	–a hypothetical organism that would fit between existing organisms listed on a phylogenetic tree; common ancestors.
Terms for Quiz 3 Bob Jones Chapter 7		
1	artificial selection	– man's choosing individual organisms to breed in order to obtain offspring with certain characteristics.
2	theory of natural selection	– a process that supposedly results in the survival of the organisms that are best suited for their environment.
3	environmental determinism	–the concept that the environment determines an individual's characteristics. The concept blames the world around a person for the sin he commits.
4	survival of the fittest	–part of Darwin's evolutionary theory; only the organisms best suited to their environment will survive.
5	Neo-Darwinism (mutation-selection theory)	an evolutionary theory proposing that mutations produce variations and that natural selection determines which variations will survive in order to produce biological evolution.
6	genetic load	– the number of mutations in a given organism.
7	punctuated equilibrium	–the theory that evolution occurs rapidly for a period of time followed by a long period of nonevolving before another period of rapid evolution.
8	Lamarck's theory of evolution	was based on three concepts: A) The theory of need—in order for an organism to evolve a structure, it must need the structure B) The theory of use and disuse—if an organ is used by an organism, the organ will continue to evolve. If an organism stops using an organ, the organ will degenerate and disappear. C) The theory of inheritance of acquired characteristics—if an organism acquires a characteristic, it can pass this characteristic on to its offspring.
9	theory of recapitulation	–an evolutionary theory which states that all organisms go through their evolutionary history as they develop from a zygote to a mature organism.
10	vestigial structure	– an organ which supposedly no longer has any function. Examples: tonsils, coccyx (tailbone), pituitary gland, appendix, thymus gland.
11	homologous structure	–organs that are similar in structure between two organisms; once thought to show evolutionary relationships.